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THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1904.

#### The Primary Plan.

In brief discussion in yesterday's paper of the Machen primary bill, we were not considering the measure from our point of view, but from the view of those who are opposed to any primary plan whatsoever. There is undoubtedly strong opposition in Virginia to the primary and it it would be unwise for the General Assembly at this time to enact any law on that subject which would be open to serious objection and attack.

Let us take a look at the Machen bill and see what objections could be raised to it by the enemies of the primary plan.

At the outset let it be noted that this bill does not make primary elections compulsory. It provides that whenever the party authorities shall order a primary election throughout the State, or in any political subdivision thereof, such primary election shall be conducted in the manner and upon the conditions provided in the bill. In other words, it is left discretionary with the party authorities whether or not a primary shall be held, but if the primary is held it must be in accordance with the provisions of this

Now, then, as to the objections which the oppositionists might raise: First of all, they might contend that the machinery of election was taken out of the hands of the party authorities and put into the hands of the court, for the bill provides that the court shall select the judges and clerks of election. In vain would the other side plead that the selections of the court were to be made out of a list of ten names furnished by the committee.

The oppositionists would still contend that the appointment was at last made by the court, and there are many Democrats who hold that the government has no business thus to interfere in the affairs of any political party.

Again they might argue that all party contests growing out of primary elections, instead of being decided by the committee, would be to all intents and purposes decided by the court. It is true that the bill simply provides that any person voted for in a primary, who may be aggrieved by the action of the judges or clerks at any precinct, may take his case to court and have it threshed out, and that the judge shall certify his finding to the chairman of the committee without rendering any final decision. But the oppositionists could still contend that the judge's finding would be practically a final decision.

On the other hand, the oppositionists of politics," would bring the judges of our courts and politicians of the State into a dangerous relationship; and this argument could be used with great force.

Still again, the bill provides that all primary elections shall be by ballot, and while we feel sure that the great majority of Virginia Democrats are opposed to the viva voce system of voting, it has many strong and influential advocates who contend that that system

is the only sure protection against fraud. It is not necessary to say that The Times-Dispatch is heartly in favor of the primary system. Nor have we any serious objections to the Machen bill. Our preference would be for a general law which would interfere as little as possible with the rights of political parties, leav ing them for the most part free to make their own rules and regulations, but throwing around every primary election the safeguards and protection of the law In order to insure a free and fair contest, and to prevent intimidation, bribery and fraud. But the primary elections in Virginia are now so important, we had almost said so much more important than regular elections, that we would be willing to have a law more speciale in its details than that enacted by the last Legislature, and we would be willing to accept and support some such measure as that which Senator Machen has proall. The question is whether or not such a law would be acceptable to the masses. of the primary system have for so long fought. The Democratic party cannot be which the Legislature may make, unless the law itself should be made computsory, and that would never do. Therefore, it would be unwise to enact any law as to make it unacceptable to the Domo- from the wreck,

against it, if it did not, indeed, destroy It. There is reason to believe that at the

next State convention a determined offort will be made to linve the party, recede from the action taken in 1901, requiring nominations to be made by primary election. The hands of those who will probably make this fight will be greatly strengthened, if it be that there is an objectionable law under which primaries must be held, if held at all. The main thing now is to popularize the primary system and to break down all opposition to it. Therefore it is our conviction that any primary law which may be enacted should be as simple as possible, and so free from objections as to give the opposition no excuse or pretext for fighting it. It is the principle we are now trying to establish. That done, we may then work out and elaborate the detalls.

Mr. Bryan's Attack.

At the opening of his address in Madison Square Concert Hall, in New York, on Tuesday night, Mr. William J. Bryan anid:

"Why have I flung away ambition? Why have I rejected this preferred greatness and been deaf to the entreaties of those who talk of "getting together?" I want to know what they are getting together for; whether to defend rights or to enter upon a course of pillage."

During the past several months leading Democrats in all parts of the country, who formerly differed among themselves on the subject of free silver, have been making overtures to each other, saying that as free silver was a thing of the past, there was no reason why it should longer divide Democrats, and that there was no sufficient reason why all Democrats should not "get together" in 1904 and unite heartly in an effort to elect a Democratic President. They claim to be acting in the interest of Democracy. They say that it is impossible for the Democratic party to win so long as it is split up into different factions, each faction at war with the other. They say that the way to success lies along the line of harmony and co-operation. They say that Democrats should be willing to put aside their prejudices and animosities and personal differences, and make whatever of honorable concession that may be necessary to bring about party unity, and they claim that this course is to be pursued in the interest and for the

But Mr. Bryan turns a deaf ear to the entreaties of those who talk of "getting together," to those who talk of harmony and party unity, and says to them, "I want to know what you ere getting together for; whether to defend rights or to enter upon a course of pillage."

In other words, Mr. Bryan says to all such Democrats, "I have no faith in your professions. I do not trust you. I do not believe that you are sincere in your protestations. I do not believe that you care anything for true Democracy, or for the rights of the people. I believe that you are willing to sacrifice principle to success. I believo that you desire success above all things, and that you desire success in order that you may get control of the office and put yourselves in a position

to pillage the people." This is either the raving of a political madman or it is a deliberate insult to the great body of Democrats throughout the land. In either view, it is enough to destroy forever whatever of influence Mr. Bryan may have had in the party councils.

#### Whitaker Wright.

It seems quite certain now that Whitaker Wright, the great London "prowho was sentenced to seven motor," years' penal servitude on Tuesday, and who died an hour afterwards, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. Only a few years ago Wright was almost as rich and powerful as the Count of Monte Cristo is said to have been. He was born in England and received a good education. Upon reaching his magrounds, and contend that the whole plan | jority he came to this country and setshares. He added to his holdings untilhe had \$10,000. "The rest was easy," he

used to say. Then he came East and made a great deal of money on the New York Stock and Produce Exchanges. Next he returned to his native land, where he became a successful speculator and promoter, and hob-nobbed with royalty Higher and higher he soared, until he organized the London and Globe Finance Company, with \$110,000,000 capital. This company, however, went to pieces "with a concussion that shook the money market of England." The cry of fraud was raised, and many nobb names were involved, but it was alleged by the government that there was no law which would punish Wright and Company. But the cry of fraud continued, and so urgent was the demand for his punishment that he quietly left the country and fled to the United States,

He was tracked to this country through his changing of a £100 note (which was known to have belonged to him) at the French Steamship Company's office. He was arrested, and after some fight in the American courts, was delivered over

to the British officers. The old Marquis Dufferlen was president of Wright's London and Globe Tihancial Company, and never got over the shock and shame of the disaster that posed. But that is not the question at came to it. He died soon afterwards of a broken heart.

The failure of the company occurred whether it would promote or defeat the Friday, December 28, 1000-"London's Black Friday." Thirteen other stock exchange firms went down in the crash. Wright brazenly deckared that all would be well soon, and that every penny due the public would be repaid, but the official receiver came out with a statement, declaring Wright's balance sheets "a work of art," 1. e., wonders in the way which should be so open to objection of fraud. Very little, indeed, was saved

eratic party. Such a law, so far from The Duke of Connaught, brother of The X-ray seems to have being in the interest of the primary King Edward, had beld 1,250 shares, and exit and become an ex-ray,

plan of selecting candidates, would be had been let out in time. Mr. Baltour had held 1,000 shares, and lost nothing. As we have said, the government would not at first consent to a prosecution, but left it to the stockholders to do; so until the funds were raised for the purpose Wright remained in England. Then he fled to the United States, went back for trial, and was easily convicted-the trial judge being very much against him in his rulings.

Losses by Fire. (The Chicago Tribune of recent date contains a sensible and suggestive artiele on the subject of fire insurance. It pointed out that the fire loss in Chicago was, from 1886 to 1890, \$10,800,000; from 1896 to 1900, \$19,000,000; from 1897 to 1901, \$21,200,000 and that the premiums increased from \$4,250,000 in 1891 to \$7,150,000 in 1901, while the municipal expenditure for the maintenance of the fire department increased during the past ten years only 10 per cent. The fire loss increased 00 per cent., while the money spent for fire protection increased only 10 per

cont. Comparison is then made with the losses of fire insurance companies in the East, and the company managed by Edward Atkinson is taken as an illustration!

The loss per \$100 insured was: 1850 to 1880, 24.5 cents; 1881 to 1895, 17.27 cents; 1898 to 1901, 8.77 cents.

The properties insured were most of them extremely hazardous risks, says the Tribune. They were factories. They contained complicated machinery and highly inflammable materials. were of filmsy construction. How was their fire loss so spectacularly reduced? By systematic inspection, by auto matic sprinklers, by the compilation of scientific experience tables. In a word, by paying attention to fire loss rather

than to fire insurance premiums. The fire loss of the United States is said to be \$150,000,000 per year, and the conclusion of our Chicago contemporary is that fire protection must become less of a business and more of a science.

The point is well made. The best sort of insurance is protection against fire. Property is wealth, and when property is destroyed wealth is destroyed, and the country is by so much the poorer, whether or not the owner of the property is reimbursed by an insurance company. If scientific precaution against fire were properly taken by individual householders and by municipalities, the fire loss would be greatly reduced and rates of insurance would be lowered according-

Much whiskey was poured into the gutters of Richmond on the night preceding the evacuation of the city by the Confederates. The object of the municipal authorities was to keep it out of the hands-or mouths, rather-of the mob who it was rightly conjectured would rise and riot in the interval between the outgoing and incoming administrations. But that destruction of liquor was nothing to what occurred in New York a dny or two ago, when 3,000 "barrels" of beer were poured into a sewer.

One brewing firm had bought out another, and rather than remove the beer n stock, or give the required bond for the brewery, pay \$3,000 stamp taxes and try to market the stuff, they simply let it run into the sewers.

In other words, the purchasers did not wish to carry on the business at that location, nor did they desire to furnish their customers with other beer than their own, and hence they adopted the drastic course of wasting 11,068 "kegs" of beer, such as are ordinarily used in saloons.

Some of the cities of Tennessee ars afflicted with a disease which is so mild that doctors differ as to whether it is chickenpox or smallpox. In Knoxville lately there was one death one week from it; but the same week there were several deaths from pneumonia. And pneumonia is nowadays said to be communicable! Yet people get frightened upon hearing of a case of smallpox, but take things easy when they are told of the presence of pneumonia,

dollars he saved he put into mining of the Assembly of January 11, 1904, levies the cost of holding primary elections upon the countles and cities respectively, there will be no need hereafter to assess candidates on this account. And the pure elections law makes it illegal to pay "workers" at the polls, It would therefore seem that candidacy for public office is not to be, in the future, the costly thing here it has been in teh past.

If Diogenes were here at this time, piruting around the country with his lantern for that one supremely honest man, Mr. William Jennings Bryan would probably run up to him and exclaim, "Here's at you, old boy."

Great men have been known to ride the hobby landed them in the lunatio asylum. Colonel Bryan is in many respects a great man.

The prominent citizens took the sail through the air to the top of the skyscraper on time yesterday and luckily none of them kicked the bucket,

If the Republicans really want to break up the solid South, they will work vigorously for the nomination of General Miles by the Democrats.

If cotton goes to twenty cents somebody will find out that the red hills of old Virginia can grow the staple to beat the band.

The Mayor of Chicago closed up pretty much everything else, and then the coroner's jury came along and closed him up. The war correspondents continue to

work the reverse lever on the Japanese-Russian situation. Jack Frost is making too long a stay in this latitude, entirely too long.

"I love to sing the old songs," seems to be Colonel Bryan's favorite.

The X-ray seems to have made its

Voice of People CAROLINA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.,



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## WITH MUNYON'S PAW-PAW

Messenger Says:

Both myself and wife have used Munyon's Paw-Paw. My wife was a great
sufferer with indigestion, heart and kidney troubles with acute nervousness,
and I with the natural results of ago,
combined with dyspepsia and indigestion. I purchased a bottle of Paw-Paw,
and less than a dozen dozes have made
me feel strong and energetic, and has
so regulated my digestion that I eat
and sleep perfectly. My wife has so far
been greatly benefited by its use, so that
her troubles seem now to be entirely over. It is certainly a wonderful rem-

E. S. BECKLEY. (Signed) Mr. Beckley has for S7 years occu-pled his present position with all the Presidents, from President Lincoln down, and is favorably known to Cabinet offi-cors, senators, department officials, con-gressmen and citizens. A body that is overworked, a system

that is run down, requires a stimulant. Alcoholic stimulants lift, but let you fall. Paw-Paw lifts and holds you. Sold by all druggists. Large bottle, \$1. Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, &c. a bottle.

Grend of Chought In Dixie Land

\* Montgomery Advertiser; It may be true that black people can be made white through the action of radium, but with the minoral worth \$700,000,000 a pound, there is not likely to be any noted decrease in the colored population.

Columbia State: In the Northwest will be fallow fields for Southerners seeking to attract immigration this year. Those people are experiencing the coldest winter for a quarter of a century. They have been frozen up for eighty days, and with them it is just midwinter. Thousands can be brought to the South if proper effort is made.

Atlanta Constitution: It is very doubtful if we shall ever have another long ora of low prices for cotton. The teeming populations of the world must be clothed, and the new as well as the old spindles in the South must be kept going. Florida Times-Union and Citizen: It is becoming more and more apparent that there is a sort of Santo Domingo feeling among the Republicans, and Teddy is in danger of losing his official head.

Natchez Democrat: If Bryan and Hearst go into the St. Louis convention with one-third of the delegates, they will be snowed under and buried beyond all hope for resurrection in the next decade.

North Carolina Sentiment. The Raleigh Times gives utterance to this Carolina sentiment:

this Carolina sentiment;
The men who were once called Cleve-iand men and who would still be Cleve-land men if it were practical, are willing to support either Parker or Gorman, or an other candidate whose Democracy is of the genuine sort.

The Concord Tribune, a great reformer by the way, gives up one case in disgust

It says:

The only man who knows how to keep a boy from smoking a cigarette died some years before the sigarette was invented. The boy and the cigarette some-how or other find a way of coming together, and when they do there is also a match at hand, and smoke and fire is the result.

Ene Wilmington Star says:

Benator Morgan, seeing that the Panama Canal steal is going to atlok, wants to go the whole hog by annexing all of Panama. However, let's go ahead with the canal, as we can take whatevor else way want any old day. When we need anything in our business we have got the tools to make it "rise up as one man" and come right in out of the wet.

The Dunn Guide sees a chance for a

The Dunn Guide sees a Gannee for a speculation. It says:

According to the Winston Republican a man in Forsyth county claims that he na3 acquired possession of the veritable sword which General Lee surrendered at Appt matter. If that Forsyth man has never read general Grant's statement that he took no sword from General Lee at the surrender, we may be able to sell him our core of the apple with which leve hoodooed Adam.

The Wilmington Messenger says: What economy there is in passing by a river and harbor bill by Congress we carnot see. It will take all the more meney to repair the damage done by a large of work.

Personal and General. John D. Rockefeller has gone to Pine-urst, N. C., to play golf and mend his

Judge Jacob Fawcett, of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, was a blacksmith in early life. During his insure time he devoted himself to the study of law.

Rev. George S. Cable, a Baptist clergy-mult, of Cincinnati, has become demented through too close application to the study of the Bible. For years he has never been seen without a copy of the book.

Dr. Leighton Parks, of the Emmanuel Ep. (copal Church, of Boston, has been called to the St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city to succeed Dr. Greer, who has just been made condjutor of New York.

Picfessor Frank J. Goodnew, of the Columbia University School of Political Science, has been elected president of the newly organized American Political Science Association; Dr. Woodrow Wil-sor, of Princeton, is vice-president.

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---- ON ----Current Topics.

Is Life Worth Living? Silve of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir, In the last issue of your valuable
sper you ask the question: is life worth

paper you ask the question: Is life worth living?

Life is either a success or a failure. Every human being istendowed with high ideals, which, if they are attained in an hororable way, make life worth living. And after success has glowned our afforts, we then look back over our past life with pleasure, and would gladly go back said fight the battles over again, but, on the other hand, if our ideals are never attained, life becomes a burden, and is not worth living.

The many suicides mark the path of unattained ideals, and is a guarantee that to that individual life has been a failure.

D. F. STEFF15Y.

Crystal, Va., Jan. 23, 1904.

Loves to Live.

Loves to Live.

Editos of The Times-Dispatch:

bir.—In your weekly Issue of January
20th I read with interest the piece headed
Is Life Worth Living? and I can truthfurly and conscientiously say, if I possessed the world, I would exchange it
for youth again, and follow the same old
track, while I would like to make some
changes and improvements, but rather
than miss the trade. I would not lot that
stund in the way for one moment. All of
my friends could tell you they have hear,
min make this remark hundreds of times
within the last five years.

Air. John W. Boswell, of Danville, was
here just before Christmas bird-hunting,
and he said to me, "Uncle, you are too
old to shoot." I told him I could shoot
lust as good as ever I did, but could not
kill so well, and this brought forth the
atove, remark, which seemed to tickle
lim. While I am not what you may call
a very old man-fifty-eight the 16th of
last December, and at times feel as young
as a boy-nevertheless I would exchange
the world, if I possessed it, for youth
again, and follow the same old track.

I am

Very truly yours,

E. D. HUNDLEY.

Very truly yours, E. D. HUNDLEY, Mt. Laurel, Va.

An Object Lesson.

An Object Lesson.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The best object lesson on the question of the Bible in the public schools, was the case of Dr. Gustavus Richard Alexander, superintendent of Lincoln county, Nevada, school. He was born on the estate, "Preston," between Alexandria and Washington, descended from the founder of Alexandria and from Dr. Brown, the first Burgeon-General of the United States, one called in consultation at Washington's death; descending through the Browns from Bruns, who married the niece of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. The Alexanders are well known as a brainy familis.

Lincoln county, bordering on Utsh, had much Morrmon population. The Morrmon boys were fond of Dr. Alexander, and cone day when some of them came to Ploche, to his drug store, he asked how they liked their teacher, what she taught them, &c., &c. They said they liked Miss F much; she began every morning by swing them all read a chapter in the Book of Morrmon; then she prayed and then they took up their studies. One day the doctor rode down in his buggy, told Miss F to dismiss the school, locked the door, put the key in his pocket and told Miss F to dismiss the school, locked the door, put the key in his pocket and told Miss F to dismiss the school, locked the school. The key in his pocket and told them the school fund of Nevada could not be diverted fund of Nevada could not be diverted fund of Nevada could not be diverted fund to the teaching of religion. After she thought it over and mades promises for the future he reopened the school. The ("Gentile") papers in Nevada praised him to the skies as "the right man in the right place.

Not long afterwards he found a lady teacher who belonged to some other sect than the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Baints doing the same thing, only with King James's version of the West through the same experience with her. The same papers howled him down as an enemy to religion, to society.

&c.
But as long as he was there no Jew
or rationalist, or Catholic again complained that he was taxed against hi
will to have his children taught a brand
of religion that he did not want ther

GEORGE WILSON.

Green Oysters.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In one of the Richmond papers a few days ago, an article appeared, the subject matter of which was, "Green Gill Oysters," and to my mind had a tendency to bring about unnecessary prejudice in the minds of some of its readers, who are fond of eating the fuscious bivalve. And for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the subject, and who might be so prejudiced or misled, I beg to set forth my views "The green gill cyster" is nothing new, nor is it anything alarming; it is not a disease, neither are they dangerous a set. of The Times-Dispatch: -In one of the Richmond papers

to eat.
Our forefathers caught, ate and sold Our forefathers caught, ate and seld them to others to eat, without any thought of being harmed, or of harming those who ate them, and likewise each generation down to the present. The fact is, when they are green they are generally fatter and of finer flavor than otherwise.

han otherwise.

No one of my knowledge has definitely

ertained the cause of their having

No one of my knowledge has administly ascertained the cause of their having green gills.

The matter was brought before the United States Board of Fisheries some years ago, who declared them harmless and that it was not a disease, but did not give the cause of the green; also the scientists of England investigated the matter with the same results.

The oystermen, of course, have a reason for everything that pertains to their line of business, and more than likely they come near the cause. It is supposed generally by oystermen that it is caused by the vegetable matter on which the oyster feeds. First, because we find them so on bottoms that are covered with sea grass, or adjacent thereto. Becond; we find them green about the lower part of Chesapuake Bay, and the lower portion of the rivers, 'We never find salt sea grass growing very far up rivers, and it is seidom we find green oysters above where we find sea grass.

Third, we find green oysters in shallow

grass.

Third, we find green oysters in shallow water, or what we call the "flats" of the rivers, and shores of the bay, where the rivers, and shores of the bay, where this grass grows, and never in the chan-nel or deep water where we do not find

nei or deep water where we do not allower sen grass.

I have never known oysters to be green above Smith's Point, Va., on the south side of Potomac River; nor do we find the grass in such quantities above that point. So where we find sea grass, we sometimes find green cysters.

So then we suppose that the cyster in feeding on this vegetable matter, in taking it in through the inner gills to its mouth, is why mere are green.

I have eaten green cysters all my life, and have had thirty years' experience in the business. They have never made me sick, nor do I know of any one they have.

have. From this shipping point annually between twenty and twenty-five thousand barrels of oysters are shipped, and a great proportion of them green, and I have yet to hear of the first person being made sick by indulging in this luxury.

T. F. ANDERTON.

In Little Old Norcatier. One time Will Bell brought his wife to town and went home without her. The children at home reminded him of his duty, so he came back and got her. Will Klous rode a horse up to Fenry Miller's this week, and went home, forsetting his horse up there.—Norcatier (Ran.) News.

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BUILDING MATERIAL IN THE UNITED STATES. Loweri delivered prices quoted, on application, on Standard Brands, in cargo lots, cuitoad lots, small lots, to any point in America. Full stocks at interior mills; alsi: at Baltimore, Md.: Newport News, Va.: Norfolk, Va.: Portsmouth, Va.: Wilmington, N. C.: Charleston, S. C.: Savannah, Ga.: Fernandina, Fla.: Jacksonville, Fla.: Pensacola, Fla.: Mol. Ala.; New Orleans, La.: Galveston, Tex.; Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our prices.

# SCHOOLS IN **NORTH STATE**

All But Ten Counties Apply for Part of Fund to Extend School Term.

NEW INDUSTRIES CHARTERED

Atlantic Coast Line Railway Files Exceptions to Order of Corporation Commission.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 27 .- The State Superintendent of Public Instruction says all but about ten countles have filed their applications and special reports to share in the apportionment of the second \$100,024 to bring public schools up to the four months minimum limit. This apportion-ment he hopes to make within the next

week.

Mr. W. R. Hudson arrived to-day to assume the superintendency of the second division of the Seaboard Air Line, with headquarters here. He succeeds A. W. headquarters here. He succeeds A. W. Towsley, who was promoted a few days ago to a position in the office of President and General Manager Barr. Mr. Hudson has for some time been superintendent of the fifth division of the Seaboard, with headquarters at Jackson, Fla. The second division extends from Pathelic south to Columbia. Wilmington Raleigh south to Columbia, Wilmington

Rateigh south to Columbia, Wilmington and Monroe.

The February term of the North Carolina Supreme Court convenes next Monday. On that day there will be the examination of applicants for licenses to practice law, and on Tuesday the argument of appeals from the First Judicial

ment of appeals from the First Judicial
District will be taken up.

The remains of the late J. B. Burwell,
who died suddenly, in Statesville last
night, were brought to Raleigh to-duy,
and the interment will be in Oakwood
Cemeter' to-morrow at an hour not yet
announced. The deceased is the fatner
of Mrs. Lacy, of this city, wife of State
Treasurer Lacy. He was for a number
of years president of Peace Institute.
The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company files exceptions with the Corporation Commission to their recent order for
the Coast Line to put, on a special

pany files exceptions with the Corporation Commission to their recent order for
the Coast Line to put, on a special
train from Rocky Mount to Selma, or extend the run of either the Pjymouth or
the Spring Hope branch line train to
Selma to connect with the west-bound
Southern, since they cannot change the
schedule of the regular fast train from
Richmond to make such connection. The
exceptions are on the ground that compliance with the order is not practicable,
that the commission hasn't the authority
to require it, and such service being absolutely at a dead expense the order
would be in violation of the State and
Federal Constitutions, the fourteenth
amendment of the latter especially.

The Secretary of the State this morn-

amendment of the latter especially.

The Secretary of the State this morning chartered three new corporations.

The United Lumber Company, of Maxton, is chartered with \$50,000 capital authorized, and \$5,000 subscribed, the incorporators being Kefauver, W. H. Harding and B. G. Hall.

The Cretical Company of Goldment

The Crafton Company, of Goldpoint, Martin county, has a capital of \$15,000, G. A. Crafton being the principal incor-porator. General merchandise is the prin.

cipal business.

The Union Co-Operative and Investment Company, of Tarboro, is chartered with \$25,000 capital, C. M. Daney and N. B. Brown being the principal incorpora-

TO ENLARGE SHOPS.

To Resume Work on the Street Railway.

Railway.

(Snecial to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALIBBURY, N. C., Jan. 27.—Civil Engineer Gordon, of the Southern Railway, has been in this oity for the past two days, making preparations to begin work on the enlargement of the railroad shore at Spencer. The Southern now employs about 1,200 men at this point, and when the plant has been doubled the workmen will number approximately 2,600.

Work on the Salisbury-Spencer Street Railway will be resumed in a few days. The amount to be invested in the system, the lighting plant and motor power, is understood to be above 300,000.

Mr. E. C. Heines, of this place, who has for several years been manager and one of the proprietors of the Salisbury and Spencer telephone system, has sold his interest in the business, and will move to Abuquerque, New Mexico, where he will erect a telephone system. He will take with him Messrs, Earl Swiesgood and Jerome Workman, two young men who have been in his employ here.

FIRE IN GREENSBORO.

The Katz Building Gutted and Nearly Destroyed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

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GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 27.—For the third time within the past two weeks Greensboro has been the victim of a scrious fire. The Katz building, owned by Miss Louise Katz, of Wilmington, now in Elmira. N. Y., was burned early this morning. The fire, however, did not reach the ground floor, except in the offices in the rear and the Postal Telegrah office in the front corner, which was completely gutted.

the front corner, which was completely gutted.

King Brothers, who have a large stock of clears and tobacco, wore the principal mercarelle business in the building. They had recently inventoried a 15,000 stock. Office in the basement, was damaged by water, but his loss is fully covered by insurance. Dr. J. W. Richardson, whose office was on the second floor, lost \$1,000 worth of medical works, on which he had no insurance. Stock in the shoe shop of J. H. Baunders and the harness shop of B. J. Lambe, in the basement, was damaged by water. Furniture was burned in the offices occupied by James H. Cobb, insurance agent, and J. H. Dickerson, dealer in electrical supplies, and the manager of the International Correspondence School.

The building is insured for \$4,000.

BLANKS' B. & S. Dime Liver Pills Have done good where others fall-ed. Price 10c. per box, 3 boxes for 25c. Sold by reliable druggists.

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